

PROTOCOL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE INJURIES TO THE KNEE

INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of knee injuries result from direct trauma to the joint or are caused by torsional or angulatory forces. These injuries vary in severity from simple ligamentous strains to complex injuries involving ligamentous disruption with meniscal damage and associated fractures.

The protocol is designed to guide the practitioner in the appropriate management of these injuries and to establish a logical sequence for the diagnostic evaluation and treatment of the more complex injuries.

In general, knee injuries should be referred for orthopedic consultation and/or treatment under the following circumstances:

1. Failure of a presumed knee sprain to show progressive resolution and respond to appropriate conservative treatment in a period of three (3) weeks.
2. Radiographic evidence of an associated fracture.
3. The initial presence of a tense hemarthrosis or the development of a recurrent hemarthrosis.
4. An acutely locked, or an acutely dislocated knee.
5. Clinical evidence of gross ligamentous instability.
6. A presumed diagnosis of a meniscal injury.

ACUTE KNEE SPRAINS

These are common injuries usually resulting from the application of a torsional or angulatory force to the knee

and are characterized by pain, swelling, localized tenderness, increased discomfort on weight bearing, negative x-rays, and no clinical evidence of instability.

Appropriate Diagnostic Tests:

- Plain x-rays.
- MRI of Knee by Orthopedic Specialist, Rheumatologist, or Physiatrist

Surgical treatment and inpatient treatment are not indicated for this injury.

Outpatient/Non Operative Treatment:

1. Medications to include analgesics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
2. Application of ice, compression dressings, and temporary partial restriction of weight bearing.
3. Physical modalities and/or rehabilitative procedures.

Duration of Treatment:

Should not exceed three (3) weeks.

Anticipated Results:

Resolution of symptoms and resumption of normal activities.

MENISCAL INJURIES

The mechanism of injury is similar to that for knee sprains but symptoms of pain and swelling fail to resolve in the anticipated period of time and the symptoms frequently include a sensation of "catching or giving away" of the joint and a history of locking of the joint may be elicited.

Clinical findings may include joint space tenderness, a mild effusion, restricted range of motion, or a positive McMurry's sign.

Diagnostic Studies:

1. Plain x-rays
2. Arthrocentesis
3. MRI
4. Arthrogram, especially when an MRI is contraindicated
5. Bone scan
6. Diagnostic Arthroscopy.

Treatment:

1. Outpatient/Non Operative Treatment
 - A. Short-term use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in conjunction with an Arthrocentesis and short-term immobilization with a period of limited weight bearing.
 - B. Physical modalities and/or rehabilitative procedures.
2. Outpatient/Operative Treatment
 - A. Options include arthroscopic meniscectomy and/or arthroscopic meniscal repair.
 - B. Physical Therapy/Rehabilitation.
3. Inpatient/Non Operative Treatment
Not indicated.

4. Inpatient Operative Treatment

The reasons for admission for surgical treatment may include the presence and associated medical conditions, a concomitant knee injury such as a fracture of the tibial plateau or a major ligamentous disruption, or the presence of other injuries which require inpatient treatment.

A. Treatment options include:

1. Arthroscopic menisectomy or meniscal repair.
2. Open arthrotomy for menisectomy or meniscal repair.

B. Physical modalities and/or rehabilitative procedures.

C. Duration of treatment generally may vary up to three (3) months or to a point of maximum medical improvement. The patient's age and pre-existence of arthritic changes within the joint influence the duration of treatment.

D. Anticipated Outcomes:

1. Improved knee function with minimal residual symptoms.
2. Possible predisposition to the development of traumatic arthritis of the knee.

PROTOCOL HISTORY:

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